

**Safety Data Sheet purs. to Regulation (EC)
No.1907/2006 (REACH)**

Printing date 13.4.2016
Revised 9.1.2017 (D) Version 3.2



! SECTION 1. Designation of the substance, the mixture and the company

1.1. Product identification

Trade name POLFETT V -PLUS

1.2. Relevant identified applications of the substance or mixtures, and applications that are not recommended

Recommended application(s)
See "Description of Identified Uses".

1.3. Details regarding the supplier that provides the safety data sheet

Manufacturer / Supplier Wodoil GmbH
Franzensbrückenstrasse 1
1020 Vienna

Information area Dept. Product Safety
Tel. 040-32523213

1.4. Emergency number

Emergency information GIZ
Tel. 0551-19240

! SECTION 2. Possible dangers

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification purs. to 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

! Additional information

The substance is not classified as hazardous pursuant to Regulation 67/548/EEC.

Classification purs. to (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

! Additional information

The substance is not classified as hazardous pursuant to (EG) No. 1272/2008 [GHS].

2.2. Labelling elements

Labelling purs. to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP/GHS]

No information available.

2.3. Other hazards

! Special danger warnings for humans and the environment

Do not allow the uncontrolled escape of the product into the environment.

! Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance does not fulfil the PBT-vPvB criteria contained in the REACH Regulation, Annex XIII.

SECTION 3. Composition/ information regarding components

3.2. Mixture

Description

Vaseline: pasty mixture comprised largely of saturated hydrocarbons.

SECTION 4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of the first aid measures

General information

Spilt liquids will result in slippery surfaces.

Following inhalation

In the case of symptoms emanating from the inhalation of product smoke, mist or fumes: the person affected shall be taken to a quiet and well ventilated place should this be safe.

In the case of continued breathing problems, a physician should be consulted.

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Should the person affected be unconscious and not breathing: make certain that breathing is not obstructed and allow trained personnel to carry out artificial respiration.

If necessary initiate heart massage and obtain medical advice.

Should the person affected be unconscious and breathing, bring him/her into a stable side position. Possibly administer oxygen. Owing to the low vapour pressure of the substance at room temperature, inhalation is unlikely.

Symptoms: not expected at room temperature. The inhalation of smoke or oil mist at high temperatures may result in irritation of the respiratory tract.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothing and footwear and dispose of them safely.

Should irritations, swellings or inflammation occur, or persist, contact a physician.

Do not cool burns with ice. Carefully remove non-adhering items of clothing. Do NOT try to remove items of clothing adhering to burned skin, but instead cut around the affected areas.

In the case of slight burns, cool the injury. Hold the burned area under cold running water for at least five minutes, or until the pain eases. Bodily hyperthermia must be prevented. In the case of serious burns always consult a physician.

Wash the area affected with soap and water.

Contact with the product at high temperatures can result in burns.

Symptoms: dry skin, irritation in the case of repeated or longer exposure.

Following eye contact

Should hot product splash into the eyes, these must be cooled for at least five minutes under cold, running water in order to dissipate the heat.

The person affected should be examined and treated immediately by a specialist.

Rinse carefully with water for several minutes. Should contact lenses be worn and can be removed easily, these should be taken out. Continue to rinse.

In the case of continued irrigation, blurred vision or swelling, consult a specialist for medical advice.

Symptoms: slight irritation. Contact with the product at high temperatures can result in burns.

Following ingestion

Do not administer anything to unconscious persons orally.

Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical advice.

Symptoms: no or only a few symptoms are anticipated. Queasiness and diarrhoea may possibly occur.

4.2. Most acute or delayed symptoms and effects

Information for physicians / possible dangers

Persons subject to prior respiratory illnesses are possibly more prone to the effects of an exposure. Injection of the product may occur during the use of high-pressure equipment/systems.

4.3. Information with regard to immediate medical aid or special treatment

Information for physicians /treatment

Monitor breathing and pulse frequency. As a rule, treatment should deal with the symptoms in order to attenuate any consequences.

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing agents

Suitable extinguishing agents

Foam (only trained personnel).

Water mist (only trained personnel).

Dry extinguishing powder.

Carbon dioxide

Other inert gases (pursuant to the regulations).

Sand or earth.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents

Do not point a water jet directly at the burning substance. This can lead to splashing and the spread of the fire. The simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface must be avoided, as water destroys the foam.

5.2. Special hazards emanating from the substance or mixture

Incomplete combustion will probably result in a complex mixture of solid and liquid particles and gases, including carbon monoxide in the atmosphere together with unknown organic and inorganic compounds.

5.3. Information for fire-fighting

Special protective equipment for fire-fighting

In the case of a major fire, or an outbreak in closed or badly ventilated rooms, fire-resistant protective clothing is to be worn together with a self-contained breathing apparatus with a full face mask using pressurised operation.

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SECTION 6. Measures in the case of unintentional release

6.1. Person-related precautionary measures, protective clothing and procedures to be employed in emergencies
Not for persons trained for emergencies

Small spillage volumes: as a rule, standard, anti-static work clothing is generally appropriate.
Large spillage volumes: a full-body suit made from chemical- and heat-resistant material should be employed.
Gloves made from PVA are not watertight and therefore unsuitable for use in emergencies.
Work gloves (preferably gauntlets) with appropriate chemical resistance.
Work helmet. Anti-static, non-slip safety shoes or boots, heat-resistant if necessary.
Protective eyewear and /or facial protection, if splashes or contact with the eyes is possible, or to be expected.
Should the situation not be entirely predictable, or a shortage of oxygen be possible, self-contained breathing apparatus should be employed.
Breathing protection:
Depending on the quantity spilled and previous exposure, a breathing apparatus with a half- or full-face mask and combined filter for dust/organic fumes, or a self-contained breathing apparatus should be utilised.

6.2. Environmental protection measures

Product in molten form: prevent the product from entering the sewage system, rivers or other waters.
Solidified product can block drains and sewer pipes.
If necessary, retain the substance using dry earth, sand or similar non-flammable materials. Allow molten substance to cool in a natural manner.

6.3. Methods and materials for retention and cleaning

In the case of a substance spillage into water, the product will cool and solidify quickly.
Collected product or other contaminated substances must be placed in suitable containers for recycling or safe disposal.
Contain the product with floating booms or other equipment. Collect the substance using skimming, or other suitable mechanical means.
Except in the case of small volume spillages: where possible, the practicality of every measure should be assessed and recommended by a trained and qualified person, who is responsible for emergency situations.
Solidified product should be collected using suitable means (e.g. shovels).
Pay attention to appropriate ventilation in buildings or closed areas. In the case of solid products (e.g. flakes) prevent the formation and spread of dust.
The use of a dispersal agent should be recommended by an expert and where appropriate be approved by the local authorities.
Collect recovered product and other substances in suitable tanks or containers for recycling or safe disposal.
Unaffected employees should keep out of the area subject to the substance spillage. Rescue personnel should be informed.
Stop or retain escaped substance at source, when this is possible without danger.
Remove all sources of ignition should it be safe to do so (e.g. electricity, sparks, fire, flares).
If necessary, inform the authorities in accordance with all current regulations.

Additional information

The measures recommended are based on the most probable spillage scenarios for this substance. Local conditions (wind, air temperature, wave /current direction and speed) can all have a considerable influence upon the choice of appropriate measures. For this reason, if necessary, local experts should be brought in. The local regulations can also prescribe or limit the measures to be taken.

6.4. Referral to other sections

No information is available.

7.1. Protective measures for safe handling

Information for safe handling

Obtain special instructions prior to use.
Ensure adherence to all the relevant regulations with regard to the rooms used for handling and storage of flammable products.
Avoid contact with the hot product.
Prevent release into the environment.
Avoid the inhalation of dust/smoke/fumes.
Avoid splashing during decanting when handling large quantities of hot, liquid product.
Prevent the danger of slipping.
Only use and store outdoors, or in well-ventilated areas.
If necessary employ suitable protective equipment.
Further information regarding protective equipment and the conditions for use are available in the exposure scenarios. These risk management measures represent the worst case.
Avoid contact with the skin. Precautionary measures should be taken in order to prevent skin burns during the handling of hot product. Appropriate information regarding an unclassified substance is contained in the safety data sheet.

General protective measures

Do not inhale fumes.
Avoid contact with the eyes and skin.
When working, wear protective clothing, safety gloves and protective eyewear/face protection.
Avoid direct contact with the hot substance.

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Hygiene measures

After work ensure thorough skin cleaning and care.
Do not carry any cleaning cloths soaked in the product in trouser pockets.
When working do not eat, drink, smoke or sniff.
Keep away from foods and beverages.
The use of personal protective equipment must be in line with good work hygiene practice.

Information regarding fire and explosion protection

Keep away from sources of ignition – do not smoke.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage taking into account intolerances

Storage room and container requirements

Should the product be delivered in containers: only store the product in the original containers, or containers suitable for this type of product.

The layout of the storage area, the tank design, the equipment/systems and the working process must conform with the appropriate European, national or local laws.

The cleaning, examination and maintenance of the internal structures of storage tanks may only be carried out by properly equipped and qualified personnel, as determined by national or local regulations, or those of the company.

The recommended materials for the containers or the container cladding are soft or special steel.

Depending upon their characteristics and the intended application, some synthetic materials are unsuitable for containers or container cladding. Compatibility should be verified with the manufacturer.

Protect drains against substance spillages and prevent the entry of molten substance, as once cooled this can lead to a blockage.

Keep containers tightly sealed and correctly labelled.

Mixed storage information

Store separately from oxidation agents.

Further information regarding storage conditions

Empty containers may contain flammable product residues. Only weld, solder, drill, cut or burn containers when they have been cleaned thoroughly.

Storage Class 11

Fire Class B

7.3. Specific final applications

Recommendation(s) for specific applications

Ensure that the appropriate organisational measures are implemented. During the use of this product do not eat, drink, or smoke.

Contaminated substance should not be allowed to collect in the workplace and never be kept in trouser/overall pockets.

Keep away from foods and beverages.

After handling wash the hands thoroughly.

Change contaminated clothing at the end of the shift.

SECTION 8. Limitation and monitoring of exposure/personal protection equipment

8.1. Parameters to be monitored

Additional information

USA (ACGIH recommended): TLV value for wax fumes: 2 mg/m³.

Monitoring procedures are to be selected in accordance with the stipulations laid down by the national authorities or tariff agreements.

Should no such indications exist, direct exposure to smoke/dust can be evaluated by means of an active, person-related air sample (e.g. NIOSH method 5042, UK HSE MDHS 14/3).

8.2. Limitation and monitoring of exposure

Respiratory protection

For respiratory protection in the case of the formation of aerosols or fog: use a mask with an A2, A2/P2 or ABEK filter.

If necessary, approved breathing apparatus is to be employed when handling hot products in closed rooms: sealed face masks with filter insert/type "A", or a self-contained breathing apparatus.

Approved breathing apparatus is to be used when handling products in closed rooms:

full-face mask with particle filter(s), one that has a protective factor sufficient for the dust quantity present.

If the explosion level is undefined, cannot be estimated with sufficient certainty, or a shortage of oxygen is possible, only self-contained breathing apparatus should be used.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves made from the following materials: NBR (nitrile), neoprene or Viton, permeation level 5 - 6, min. Cat. II purs. EN 388.

Hot/molten product: heat resistant gloves with long cuffs, or gauntlets. Product at room temperature (dust): wear suitable gloves tested according to EN374. Gloves must be checked regularly and substituted in the case of wear, holes or contamination.

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Eye protection

Hot/molten product:

If splashing is to be anticipated, complete head and face protection (protective visor and/or eyewear) should be used. Product at room temperature (dust): protective eyewear.

Other protective measures

Flame-retardant, oil-repellent protective clothing.

Hot/molten product:

During work with hot substance, wear protective clothing:

heat-resistant overalls (with trouser legs extending over the boots and sleeves over the glove cuffs) and heat-resistant, strong, non-slip boots (e.g. leather).

Product at room temperature (dust): long-arm overalls, work boots.

Overalls should be changed after the shift and cleaned if necessary, in order to prevent the product being transferred onto clothing or underwear.

For loading/unloading: wear a safety helmet, if need be with integrated, full-face visor. In the case of hot/molten product: with integrated, full-face visor.

Suitable technical control devices

During the handling of substance with a high temperature, contact with the molten substance can cause burns.

When they are heated almost to their boiling point, waxes can also emit irritant/inflammatory fumes.

Although it is improbable that these constitute a notable health hazard, in order to avoid irritation of the respiratory tract, inhalative exposure should be kept as brief as possible by means of adherence to correct working practice and ensuring that working areas are well ventilated.

Storage and handling temperatures should be held as low as possible in order to keep smoke formation to a minimum. Minimise smoke exposure. If hot products are employed in closed rooms, efficient, local ventilation must be provided.

Empty tanks should first be entered, when the available oxygen has been measured.

SECTION 9. Physical and chemical characteristics

9.1. Information regarding the basic physical and chemical characteristics

Appearance	Colour	Odour
Solid	White	Virtually odourless

Odour threshold

Undefined

Important information with regard to health and environmental protection, and safety

	Value	Temperature	With method	Remarks
pH value	Undefined			
Boiling range	300 - 732 °C			
Solidification point	approx. 52 °C		DIN/ISO 2207	
Combustion point	> 150 °C		DIN/ISO 2592	
Evaporation speed	Undefined			
Flammability (solid)	Undefined			
Flammability (gaseous)	Undefined			
Ignition temperature	Undefined			
Self-ignition temperature	Undefined			
Lower explosion limit	Undefined			
Upper explosion limit	Undefined			
Vapour pressure	< 0.1 hPa	20 °C	Calculated	
Relative density	approx. 820 kg/m3	80 °C	DIN 51757	
Vapour density	Undefined			

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Water solubility Insoluble

Solubility / other Undefined

Distribution coefficient n-octanol/water (log P O/W) Undefined

Decomposition temperature Undefined

Kinematic viscosity approx. 7 mm²/s 100 °C DIN 51562

Oxidation characteristics.
No information available.

Explosive characteristics.
No information available.

9.2. Other information
The stated values can fluctuate within the usual commercial conditions.

SECTION 10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
No information is available.

10.2. Chemical stability
No information is available.

10.3. Possibility of dangerous reactions
No information is available.

10.4. Conditions to be avoided
Excessive heating above the recommended highest temperature for handling and storage can result in substance degradation and the formation of irritant fumes and smoke.

10.5. Incompatible substances
Substances to be avoided
Contact with powerful oxidation agents (peroxides, chromates, etc.) can lead to the danger of fire.
Mixing with nitrates or other powerful oxidation agents (e.g. chlorates, perchlorates, liquid oxygen) may result in the formation of an explosive mass. Sensitivity to heat, friction or impact cannot be determined in advance.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Combustion (incomplete) is likely to produce carbon-, sulphur- and nitrogen oxides, as well as additional undefined organic compounds of the same elements.
None under normal conditions at room temperature.

Further information
This substance is stable under all standard conditions at room temperature and if released into the environment.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1. Information regarding toxicological effects
Acute toxicity/irritant effect/ sensitisation

	Value	Species	Method	Remarks
LD50 Acute Oral	> 5000 mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401	Based on main examination data
LD50 Acute Dermal	> 2000 mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402	Based on main examination data
Skin irritation	Non-irritant	Rabbit	OECD 404 equivalent	Based on main examination data

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Eye irritation Non-irritant Rabbit OECD 404 equivalent Based on main examination data

Skin sensitisation Non-sensitising Guinea pig OECD 406 Based on main examination data

Sub-acute toxicity – Carcinogenicity

	Value	Species	Method	Evaluation
Sub-acute toxicity			OECD 410 equivalent	Rabbit dermal NOAEL > 1000 mg/kg KW/day
	Study of toxicity of short-term repeated doses (28 days).			

Sub-chronic toxicity		Rats (male/female)	OECD 411 equivalent	NOAEL > 2000 mg/kg KW/day
	Study of sub-chronic toxicity (90 days).			

	Value	Species	Method	Evaluation
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Mutagenicity			OECD 471 equivalent	Negative
	In-vitro gene mutation study of bacteria			

Reproduction Toxicity	NOAEL >= 1000 mg/kg Oral exposure		OECD 421	Negative
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Carcinogenicity			OECD 451 equivalent	Negative
	Carcinogenicity study			

SECTION 12. Environment-related information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxic effects

	Value	Species	Method	Evaluation
Fish examination	LL50 > 100 mg/l (96 h)	Pimephales promelas	OECD 203	Based on main
Daphnia examination	EL50 > 10000 mg/l (48 h)	Daphnia magna	OECD 202	Based on main
Algae examination	NOEL 100 mg/l	Pseudokirchnerella subcapitata	OECD 201	Based on main

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Physio-chemical degradability

The substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this end point are foreseen for individual substances and are inappropriate for this complex substance.

Biological degradability	31 % (28 d)		OECD 301 F	Potentially biologically Degradable.
	The substance is a hydrocarbon UVCB. Standard tests for this end point are foreseen for individual substances and are inappropriate for this complex substance.			

12.3. Bioaccumulation potential

No information available.

12.4. Soil mobility

No information available.

12.5. Results of the PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance does not fulfil the PBT-vPvB criteria contained in the REACH Regulation, Annex XIII.

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12.6. Other harmful effects

General information

Do not allow the uncontrolled escape of the product into the environment.

SECTION 13. Disposal information

13.1. Waste handling process

Waste key	Waste name
05 01 99	Unspecified wastes
12 01 12*	Used waxes and grease
13 08 99*	Unspecified wastes
16 03 06	Organic wastes with the exception of those included under 16 03 05

The wastes marked with a star (*) are regarded as hazardous in line with the 2008/98/EC hazardous waste regulation.

Recommendation for the product

Superfluous (unused) or defective substance can be recovered or recycled (depending upon the specific characteristics and composition), or may be disposed of as waste.

Can be subjected to direct disposal, or delivered to approved waste disposal companies. Waste should be collected and disposed of in line with local regulations.

Subject to national/regional approval, the relevant contamination limits, the safety regulations and air quality statutes, this substance may be burned or incinerated.

Depending upon the original composition of the product and its intended (foreseen) application(s), these codes serve merely as a suggestion.

The end user is responsible for referral to the most suitable code in line with the current use of the substance, the contamination or the changes.

Other national or regional laws may require additional labelling or other measures for this product, or also limit or forbid the use of general (not more closely defined) codes.

Packaging recommendation

Disposal of empty containers: contact the original suppliers, or deliver to an approved disposal company. Only cut, weld, drill, burn or incinerate empty containers when they have been cleaned and declared as safe.

Empty containers may contain flammable product residues

Do not use empty containers that have not been cleaned for other purposes.

General information

If no relevant changes to the substance have been undertaken, or hazardous substances exist, or if the waste resulting from the foreseeable use does not pose a special danger, or require handling measures other than those listed in Section 7, this substance is disposed of as superfluous (unused) or defective substance.

! SECTION 14. Transport information

	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA-DGR
14.1. UN number	3257	-	-
14.2. Correct UN dispatch designation	UNSPECIFIED HEATED SUBSTANCE	-	-
14.3. Transport hazard class	9	-	-
14.4. Packaging group	III	-	-
14.5. Environmental hazard	No	-	-

14.6. Special precautionary measures for the user
No information available.

14.7. Bulk goods transport pursuant to Annex II of the MARPOL Agreement 73/78 and the IBC Code
No information available.

Land transport ADR/RID (GGVSEB)
Danger label 9

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Tunnel limitation code D
Applies exclusively for transport temperatures above 100°C.

Sea transport IMDG (GGVSee)
Applies exclusively for transport temperatures above 100°C.

Air transport ICAO/IATA-DGR
Liquids that are transported at temperatures of 100°C or more are forbidden in freight and passenger aircraft.

! Additional transport information
The product is not classified as hazardous when the transport temperature is below 100°C.
Because some products are solid or semi-solid at room temperature, they can be transported in temperatures of 100°C or higher (above the yield or melting point).

SECTION 15. Statutory regulations

15.1. Safety, health and environmental protection regulations/specific statutory regulations for the substance or mixture

National regulations

Water hazard class Non-water hazardous substance, pursuant to the
Water Hazardous Substances Administrative Regulation (VwVwS), Annex 1.

Remarks to technical instruction air
5.2.5. Organic substances
Hazardous incident regulation, Annex I: not named.

15.2. Substance safety assessment
No information available.

Section 16. Other information

Further information
The information is based on our current findings, but does not represent assurance regarding product characteristics or establish a legal relationship.

Changed information: "!" = Data altered as compared to the previous version. Previous version: 3.1

Sources of the most important data
DGMK Report 400-1 , 400-2 , 400-7 Concawe Report " Health aspects of lubricants " 1/1983

Description of identified uses (use descriptor system)

Product Group: Petrolatum

Identified use	Sector	SU	PROC	ERC	PC
Functional liquids	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 8a, 9, 20	9a, 9b	
Lubricant (high release into the environment)	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20	8a, 8d	
Lubricant (low release into the environment)	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18, 20	9a, 9b	
Use as a binding and separating agent	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8a, 8b, 10, 11, 14	8a, 8d	
Use as a fuel	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16	9a, 9b	
Use in agricultural chemicals	Commercial	22	1, 2, 4, 8a, 8b, 11, 13	8a, 8d	
Use in laboratories	Commercial	22	10, 15	8a	

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Use in coatings	Commercial	22	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 10, 11, 13, 15, 19	8a, 8d
Formulation & re-/ packaging of substances and mixtures	Industrial	3, 10	1,2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 14, 15	2

Identified use	Sector	SU	PROC	ERC	PC
Functional liquids	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9	7	
Substance production	Industrial	3, 8, 9	1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 15	1, 4	
Rubber production and processing	Industrial	3, 10, 11	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8a, 8b, 9,13, 14, 15, 21	1, 4, 6d	
Lubricant	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 17, 18	4, 7	
Substance distribution	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9, 15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7	
Use as a binder and separating agent	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8b, 10, 13, 14	4	
Use as a fuel	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16	7	
Use in laboratories	Industrial	3	10, 15	2, 4	
Use in coatings	Industrial	3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 10, 13, 15	4	
Lubricant (high release into the environment)	Consumer	21	NA	8a, 8d	1, 6, 24,31
Lubricant (low release into the environment)	Consumer	21	NA	9a, 9b	1, 6, 24, 31
Use as a fuel	Consumer	21	NA	9a, 9b	13
Use in agricultural chemicals	Consumer	21	NA	8a, 8d	12, 22, 27
Use in coatings	Consumer	21	NA	8a, 8d	1, 4, 5, 9a, 9b, 9c, 10, 15,18, 23, 24, 31, 34
Other consumer uses	Consumer	21	NA	8a, 8d	28, 39